



PRESENTS THE

2003 SOUTH CAROLINA

AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY CALENDAR



• Jasper Cureton • Rev. Joseph A. Darby • Margaret Dixon • Col. Claude J. Eichelberger • Ozie Jackson, Sr. • Senator Kay Patterson •
• Brenda Pressley • Dr. Hemphill P. Pride • Johnny M. Sanders • Rev. Julius Scipio • Marva Smalls • Lucille Simmons Whipper •

VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT: SCAFRICANAMERICANHISTORY.COM

Dear Students, Educators and Friends:

BellSouth is pleased to present the fourteenth edition of the South Carolina African-American History Calendar.

Fourteen years ago, we began producing these special calendars to feature one of the many different cultures that has influenced the growth and development of the Palmetto State. BellSouth wanted to assist the South Carolina Department of Education in meeting the Educational Improvement Act mandate, which calls for the inclusion of African-American history in the social studies curriculum. The response from students, educators and the general public has indicated that this calendar has indeed filled a gap in the history books, and that it has helped to build a better understanding of African-American culture. A website featuring all honorees is available via the internet, at **www.scafricanamericanhistory.com**.

The individuals highlighted in this year's calendar have excelled in their respective fields and are role models for all of our children. They have succeeded in the areas of broadcasting, business, civil rights, community service, dentistry, education, engineering, entertainment, government, law, military service, and ministry.

WIS-TV highlights the lives of the honorees all year long, via vignettes, designed to heighten awareness of the calendar and increase the focus on role models.

Your opinion about this educational program is valuable to BellSouth, The Department of Education, SC Educational Television and WIS-Television. If you have any comments or questions about the calendar, please send them to:

The BellSouth African-American History Calendar, P. O. Box 752, Columbia, South Carolina 29202,
or visit our web site at **www.scafricanamericanhistory.com**.

The 2003 African-American History Calendar is a testimonial to the superb strength, hard work and dedication of the people featured. We hope that their stories will inspire you and the children of South Carolina.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "H. M. Lightsey, III".

Harry M. Lightsey, III
President
BellSouth-South Carolina

BellSouth thanks those individuals and organizations who provided input and photographs used in the creation of portraits, historical perspectives and facts of interest and significance to this calendar. We gratefully acknowledge the following:

Grace Jordan McFadden. Ph. D.
The University of South Carolina

Charles Durant, Ed. D.
South Carolina Department of Education
Columbia, South Carolina

Calendar Layout Design
Created by:
Linda Myers
Words & Pictures
Graphic Design

Video Presentation
Produced by:
Don Mills
&
Greg Lunn
SC Educational Television

Printing Provided by
Service Printing
Columbia, South Carolina

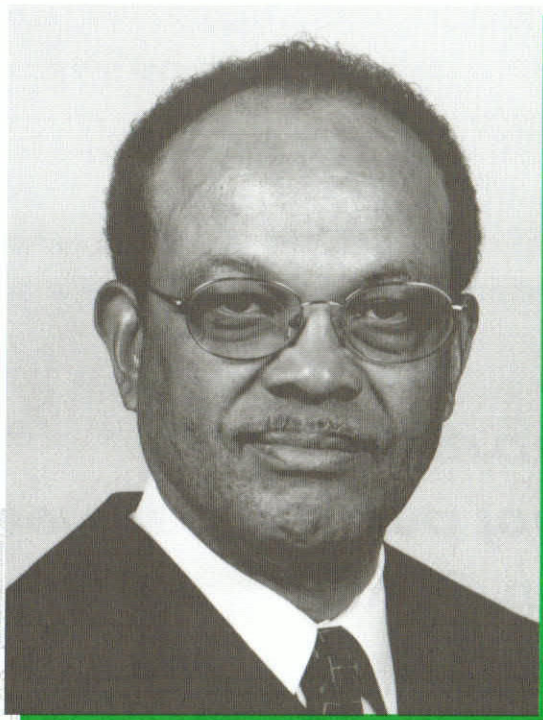
Copies of the calendar may be printed from the website at www.scafricanamericanhistory.com.

Judge Jasper M. Cureton

The Honorable Jasper Cureton served as an Associate Judge of the South Carolina Court of Appeals, having been elected the first African-American appellate judge in South Carolina since reconstruction. Born to a poor farm family in Oconee County, South Carolina, he is the son of the late Jasper and Corrine Cureton. A graduate of Blue Ridge High School, South Carolina State College, and The University of South Carolina, Cureton was the first African-American to graduate from the University of South Carolina's Law School since reconstruction, and the first African-American Master-In-Equity in South Carolina since reconstruction.

As a youth, Cureton never dreamed that he would make legal history. Cureton worked his way through South Carolina State College delivering milk. After graduation from South Carolina State, Cureton had intended to attend Tuskegee Institute's Veterinary Medicine School, but that dream was unfulfilled for the lack of funds and he ended up in New York City as a Social Investigator for the City's Department of Welfare. It was in that position that Cureton realized for the first time the dismal world in which so many lived. While in that position, his military deferment was terminated and he was called to active duty. After serving two years in the Army and obtaining the rank of first lieutenant, Cureton returned home, taught school for a year, and then entered law school.

After graduation from law school, Cureton worked for a year with the Richland County Legal Aid Service Agency, and then entered private practice. In 1976, upon the advice of the South Carolina Senate, Cureton was appointed Master-In-Equity for Richland County. He later became a family court judge and, in 1983, was elected a member of the newly formed South Carolina Court of Appeals.



Because of a religious and a poor upbringing, Cureton has always been keenly aware of the needs of those less fortunate in our communities. Such awareness has motivated him to give his time generously as a volunteer. He has served in leadership positions in many Midlands organizations including United Way of the Midlands, the Boy Scouts of America, Big Brothers of Columbia, The Family Service Center, The Nurturing Center, March of Dimes, Legal Services Corporation, Columbia Area Mental Health Center, and the Columbia Community Relations Council. He is a member of Zion Baptist Church and has served as chairman of its Trustee Board for many years. He has received numerous awards and recognitions including listing in the 1972 edition of *Outstanding Young Men of America*, Presidential Certificate of Appreciation for his work in the Selective Service System, Legion of Merit from United States Army, Presidential Citation from the National Association for Equal Opportunities in Higher Education, and induction into the South Carolina State University ROTC hall of Fame. Cureton is married to the former Jean Burkins and has two children. Upon his retirement after 27 years on the bench, Cureton's only hope is that he leaves a legacy of competence, diligence, and fairness in his dispensation of justice, and that his community activities helped to lift the burden of the less fortunate.



January

2003

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

New Year's Day

1

2

3

4

Emancipation Proclamation issued in 1863.

William Lloyd Garrison began publishing "The Liberator," an abolitionist newspaper, in 1831.

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. was elected chairperson of the House Committee on Education and Labor in 1961.

Grace Bumbry, opera singer, was born, in 1937.

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

George Washington Carver died in 1943.

The World Anti-Slavery Convention opened in London, 1831.
John Birks "Dizzy" Gillespie, famed musician, died, 1993.

Marian Anderson made her debut in the Metropolitan Opera House in 1955.

Fannie M. Jackson, educator and first African-American woman college graduate in the US, was born, 1836.
Butterfly McQueen, actress, born in 1911.

Fisk University established in 1866.

Southern Christian Leadership Conference founded in 1957.

Charles W. Anderson becomes first African-American member of the Kentucky Legislature, 1936.

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

The Congressional Black Caucus organized in 1971.

Don Barksdale became first African-American person to play in an NBA All-Star Game in 1953.

John Oliver Killens, novelist, was born, 1916.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in 1929.

Jefferson Franklin Long took oath of office as first African-American Congressman from Georgia, 1871.

Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali) born in 1942.

Robert C. Weaver became first African-American presidential cabinet member in 1966.

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Freed Blacks organized Savanna GA's first Baptist church, 1788.

Barbara Jordan, congresswoman, was born in 1936.

William Brown-Chappell, pioneer aviator, born, 1906.

Nat Turner, leader of the Virginia slave revolt, born, 1800.

Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, pioneer in surgery, founded Provident Hospital in Chicago, IL, in 1889.

Coach Clarence "Bighouse" Gaines won record 800th college basketball game in 1990.

Sojourner Truth addressed the first Black Women's Rights Convention, 1851.

26

27

28

29

30

31

Bessie Coleman, first African-American woman aviator, born, 1893.
Angela Davis, activist, born, 1944.

Leontyne Price, world renowned opera singer, made her debut at the Metropolitan Opera House, 1961.

Ronald McNair, astronaut, died in Challenger explosion in 1986.

Oprah Winfrey, entertainer, born in 1954.

William Wells Brown, novelist and dramatist, published first Black drama, "Leap to Freedom," 1858.

Jackie Robinson, first African-American baseball player in the major leagues was born in 1919.

The Reverend Joseph A. Darby, Jr.

A native of Columbia, South Carolina, Reverend Darby is a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School. He received a baccalaureate degree from South Carolina State University and a graduate degree from the University of South Carolina. He prepared for the ministry by attending the Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary. A fourth generation minister in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Darby is currently Pastor of Morris Brown AME Church located in Charleston, South Carolina. This ministry is the largest congregation in the Seventh Episcopal District of the AME Church. Rev. Darby serves the AME Church in several capacities including member of the denomination's General Board, Coordinator of the Seventh Episcopal District Sons of Allen Men's Fellowship, and Registrar for the Palmetto Annual Conference Board of Ministerial Training.

The Reverend is presently a Board Member for the Reid House of Christian Service and the Family Court of the Ninth Judicial Circuit's Drug Court Program, a member of the State Superintendent of Education's African-American Achievement Committee, the Racial/Cultural Advisory Council of the South Carolina School Boards Association, the Board of Directors of the Daniel J. Jenkins Institute for Children, and is First Vice-President of the Charleston Branch and South Carolina Conference of the NAACP. Reverend Darby is also Chairman of the Charleston P.A.S.T.O.R.S. Housing Initiative and of the South Carolina Coalition of Black Church Leaders.

Rev. Darby has served the religious community as a former President of both the Greater Columbia Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance and the Greater Columbia Interfaith Clergy Association, a former Religion Writer for *The Carolina Tribune*, an opinion page contributor to many newspapers, the author of a daily devotion in the Zondervan African-American Devotional Bible, and the author of the Chapter on the Historically Black Church in the 2000 Columbia Urban League's publication, *The State of Black South Carolina*.

Rev. Darby's honors and awards include a Top Achiever Award in the 1993 South Carolina Black Male Showcase, South Carolina *Business Vision* magazine's 1997 South Carolina's 25 Most Influential African-Americans Award, the 1999 South Carolina Christian Action Council's Howard G. McClain Christian Action in Public Policy Award, the 1999 NAACP Southeast Region Medgar W. Evers Leadership Award, the 2001 MOJA Festival Religious Achievement Award, and the 2001 Excellence in Religion award from the S.C. Mechanism of the National Council of Negro Women. On June 28, 2002, Rev. Darby was inducted into the South Carolina Black Hall of Fame.

Rev. Darby is married to the former Mary M. Bright of Walterboro, South Carolina, a career educator. They have two sons — Jason Christopher, Director of Marketing and Public Relations for Allen University, and Jeremy Christian who attends West Ashley High School.





February

2003

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

Langston Hughes was born in 1902.

2

Ernest E. Just, biologist, received the Spingarn Medal for pioneering research on fertilization and cell division, 1914.

3

Geraldine McCullough won the Widener Gold Medal for Sculpture in 1965.

4

Rosa Parks was born in 1913.

5

Henry "Hank" Aaron, the home run king of major league baseball was born in 1934.

6

Jonathan Jasper Wright elected to South Carolina Supreme Court in 1870.

7

Eubie Blake, pianist, was born in 1883.

8

Oprah Winfrey became the first African American woman to host a nationally syndicated talk show in 1986.

9

In 1995 Bernard Harris became the first African-American astronaut to take a spacewalk.

10

Roberta Flack, singer, was born in 1940.

11

Clifford Alexander Jr. became the first African-American Secretary of the Army in 1977.

12

Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809. Congress enacted the first fugitive slave law in 1793.

13

Joseph L. Searles became the first African-American member of the New York Stock Exchange, 1970.

Valentine's Day

14

Frederick Douglass was born in 1817.

15

Henry Lewis was named director of the New Jersey Symphony in 1968. Nat King Cole died in 1965.

16

Joe Frazier became World Heavyweight Boxing Champion by a knockout in 1970.

17

Michael Jordan, basketball player, born in 1963.

18

Toni Morrison (born Chloe Anthony Wofford) was born in 1931.

19

William "Smoky" Robinson born in 1940.

20

Frederick Douglass died in 1895.

21

Malcolm X was assassinated in 1965.

22

George Washington born in 1732. Julius Winfield "Dr. J" Erving born in 1950.

23

W.E.B. DuBois born in 1868.

24

In 1864 Rebecca Lee became the first African-American woman to receive an M.D. degree.

25

Cassius Clay (Muhammad Ali) won World Heavyweight crown in 1964.

26

Singer "Fats" Domino born in 1928.

27

Marian Anderson, opera singer, was born in 1902.

28

Richard Wright's "Native Son" published in 1940.

Dr. Margaret Abner Dixon, Ed. D.

Margaret Abner Dixon says that, aside from being a wife, mother of three children, and grandmother of four, education and volunteerism are the passions in her life. She is a native of Columbia, South Carolina, and having lost her parents at an early age, was reared by her aunt, Emily Clark Metz, and her grandfather, Mantle Birt Williams. She was imbued with a love of learning and the responsibility for helping others, qualities that have remained with her throughout her life.

Dixon attended public schools in Columbia — Waverly Elementary School and Booker T. Washington High School. She graduated summa cum laude from Allen University and taught at Saxon Elementary School and Booker T. Washington High School. Later in her career, Dixon earned masters' degrees from Hunter College and New York University, a professional diploma in Educational Leadership from Fordham University, and a Doctor of Education degree from Nova Southeastern University.

She married Octavius Dixon and, following his military service, they settled in Queens, New York, where Dixon entered upon an outstanding career in education. She served as teacher of pupils with severe physical disabilities, director of one of the earliest computer-assisted learning programs, assistant principal, and principal of a twenty-one hundred pupil elementary school. This school served as campus school for the Brooklyn College teachers' education program, in which Dixon was the supervising principal.



Upon retirement, Dixon and her husband returned to Columbia where they resided for seven years. Margaret became Director of Teacher Education at her alma mater, Allen University. The Dixons became avid volunteers. They served as Laubach literacy tutors and among their students were employees at the governor's mansion, then occupied by former governor (and former Secretary of Education) Richard Riley. Also, they delivered Meals-on-Wheels and visited elderly shut-ins.

Shortly after relocating to Maryland, Dr. Dixon was asked to take a two-year volunteer assignment with the American Association of Retired People (AARP). She ended up staying for fourteen years in several positions including Minority Affairs Spokesperson, Secretary, Board Member, Vice-President, President-Elect, and President (the only minority president in the history of AARP.) In these capacities, she was deeply involved in service to members and communities, legislative research, and numerous other issues that concern the nation's largest organization for persons 50 and over. She particularly enjoyed giving testimony before congressional committees, urging the passage of legislation to enhance and enrich the lives of persons as they age. She was a frequent visitor to the White House and traveled extensively throughout the world, seeking to share AARP's experience in improving lives.

Dr. Dixon has received numerous awards, among them an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree from Hunter College and naming by Ebony magazine as one of the most effective African-American organization leaders in the United States.



March

2003

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

Writer Ralph Ellison was born in 1914.

2

Dr. Jerome H. Holland elected to the board of directors of the New York Stock Exchange in 1972.

3

Carole Gist was crowned first black Miss USA in 1990.

4

Garrett A. Morgan, scientist and inventor, was born in 1877.

Ash Wednesday

5

Blanche Kelso Bruce of Mississippi elected to full term in U.S. Senate in 1975.

6

Dred Scott decision handed down by Supreme Court in 1857.

7

First cadets graduated from flying school at Tuskegee in 1942.

8

Senate refuses to seat P.B.S. Pinchback of Louisiana in 1876.

9

Clifton Wharton is sworn in as ambassador to Norway in 1961.

10

Harriet Tubman died in 1913.

11

Lorraine Hansberry play, "Raisin in the Sun," opened on Broadway in 1959.

12

Andrew Young born in 1932.

13

Fannie Lou Hamer, activist, dies, 1977.

14

Quincy Jones, composer and musician, born, 1933.

15

Los Angeles Sentinel founded by Leon H. Washington in 1933.

16

"Freedom's Journal" founded in 1827.

17

Jackie Robinson made his professional debut as a member of the Montreal Royals in 1946.

18

Charlie Pride, country singer, born in 1938.

19

Nat King Cole was born in 1919.

20

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Harriet Beecher Stowe was published in 1852.

21

Selma march began in 1965.

22

Marcus Garvey, Black nationalist, arrived in America from Jamaica, 1916.

23

NBA star, Moses "The Mailman" Malone was born in 1954.

24

AME Zion Church organized in S. C. in 1867.

25

Poll Tax ruled unconstitutional in 1966.

26

William H. Hastie confirmed as Federal District Judge of the Virgin Islands in 1937.

27

Arthur Mitchell, dancer and choreographer, born, 1934.

28

Slavery abolished in New York in 1799.

29

Pearl Bailey was born in 1918.

30

15th Amendment was enacted in 1870.

31

Jack Johnson, first Black heavyweight champion, born, 1878.

Colonel Claude J. Eichelberger

Claude Eichelberger was born on February 16, 1948, in Columbia, South Carolina. He attended kindergarten in Allen-Benedict Court and primary grades at Waverly Elementary and Burton Elementary schools. After W. A. Perry Junior High School he graduated from C. A. Johnson Preparatory Academy in 1966. His two fondest memories of childhood include a fifth grade teacher, Mrs. Stewart, and an air show at McEntire Air National Guard Station. It was Mrs. Stewart that saw to it he was always given challenging reading assignments and it was watching an air show with jet aircraft, from outside the fence, that sparked his interest in airplanes.

After high school graduation, Eichelberger enlisted in the United States Army. He served four years with one tour in Germany and one tour in Vietnam. Upon discharge, he enrolled in the University of South Carolina and graduated in 1974 with a baccalaureate degree in psychology. A second baccalaureate from the same institution, in finance, was received in 1982. Webster University, in 1998, awarded him a Master of Arts in computer resources and information management.

In 1972, he joined the South Carolina Air National Guard as a member of the 240th Combat Communications Squadron. Two years later, he was selected to attend the Academy of Military Science and was subsequently commissioned as a Second Lieutenant — becoming the first Black person to be commissioned in the history of the South Carolina Air National Guard. He is a graduate of the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute, Squadron Officer School, Air Command and Staff College, and Air War College.



Colonel Eichelberger has served numerous roles in the South Carolina Air National Guard 169th Fighter Wing. His duties have included Human Resources officer, Staff Human Resources officer, assigned to SCANG Headquarters, Commander of 169th Mission Support Flight, Commander of the 169th Support Group, and is currently assigned as the Director of Support, Headquarters South Carolina Air National Guard, at McEntire Air National Guard Station, Eastover, South Carolina.

Military decorations include the Meritorious Service Medal, Air Force Commendation Medal, Air Force Achievement Medal, Air Force Outstanding Unit Award, Air Force Organizational Excellence Award, National Defense Service Medal, Vietnam Service Medal, Air Force Longevity Service Ribbon, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Air Force Training Ribbon, and the Republic of Vietnam Campaign Medal.

A resident of Camden, South Carolina, Colonel Eichelberger is married to Delores Butler Eichelberger.



April

2003

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

2

3

4

5

Hampton Institute opened in 1868.

John Thompson became the first African-American coach to win NCAA basketball tournament, 1984.

Carter G Woodson, the father of African-American history, died in 1950.

Maya Angelou, author, born in 1928.

Colin Powell was born in 1937.

Daylight Savings Time Begins

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

Robert E. Perry and Matthew Henson reached the North Pole in 1909.

Billie Holiday, blues singer, was born in 1917.

Hank Aaron hit his 715th home run in 1974.

Civil Rights Bill granting citizenship passed in 1866.

Richard Allen was made Bishop of the AME Church in 1916.

Spelman College was founded in 1881.

Free African Society organized in 1787.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

Thomas Jefferson's birthday.

The first abolition society in the U.S. was founded in Pennsylvania, 1775.

Jackie Robinson made Major League debut in 1947.

Founding of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in 1960.

Rev. Ralph David Abernathy died in 1990.

Alex Haley won the Pulitzer Prize for "Roots," 1977.

Cheyney State College, one of the oldest Black colleges in the US, founded in 1837.

Easter

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

Harriet Tubman started working on the Underground Railroad, 1853.

Pvt. Milton L. Olive, III, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously, 1966.

Charles Mingus, bassist, composer, pianist and bandleader, was born in 1922.

Granville T. Woods, inventor of over 40 products, was born in 1856.

The United Negro College Fund was established in 1944.

Ella Fitzgerald, singer, was born in 1917.

William "Count" Basie, jazz pianist and musician, died, 1984.

27

28

29

30

Coretta Scott King, activist (and wife of Martin Luther King) was born, 1927.

Samuel L. Gravelly became first African-American admiral in the US Navy, 1962.

"Duke" Ellington, musician and composer, born, 1899.

Wallace Saunders wrote the song "Casey Jones" in 1900.

Ozie Jackson, Sr.

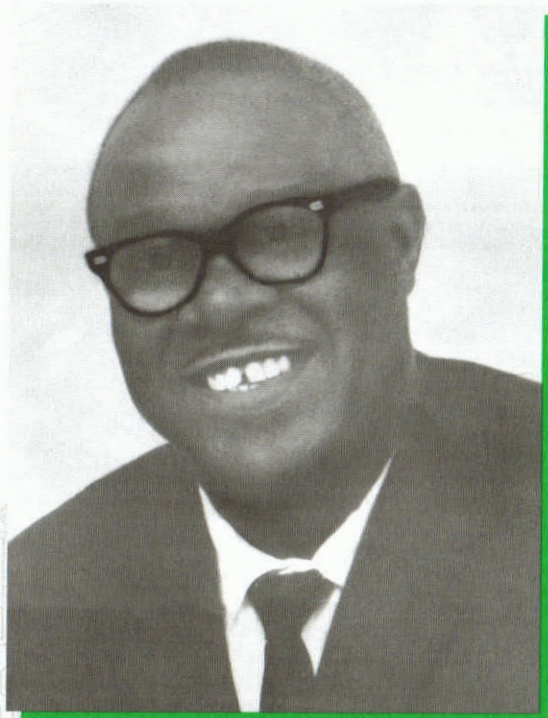
Ozie Jackson was born April 15, 1916, in Ridge Spring (Saluda County), South Carolina. He was the first of eight children of the late Sam Jackson and Mary Quattlebaum Jackson. After the death of Jackson's mother, his father married Maxie Campbell West Jackson, and six children were born to them. Jackson attended Ridgehill School in Ridge Spring, South Carolina. After coming to Columbia, he married Mable Grant Jackson and the couple had five children. He later joined the Dennis Chapel Baptist Church in Columbia, served as a Deacon and sang with the Jubilee Choir.

Having little formal education, Jackson was blessed with wisdom, ingenuity, persistence, and God's guidance. He has allowed God to use him. In Jackson's early adult life he obtained a chauffeur's license, drove taxis from 1946 to 1949, and subsequently owned a cab company, the Capital City Taxi Club. In 1946, Jackson opened the Capital City Sandwich Shop. This shop was operated out of an old school bus located at 1607 Harden Street. In 1952 he and a partner put up a building in place of the old school bus and renamed the restaurant, ALBEN, for Allen University and Benedict College. The business was located across from both schools. In 1964, Jackson and his wife bought the building next door. That enterprise eventually became known as the A & B House Restaurant. Again, it was named using the first letter of each of the two schools to retain the identity and warmth that had developed with the schools over the years.

During the many years that he was in the restaurant business, Jackson literally fed thousands. He established a catering business that provided service for any African American conventions and conferences held in Columbia. He had extra compassion for struggling students at Allen University and Benedict College. Those students who were unable to pay were served. In addition to family members, including his wife, sisters, and children, many students were employed in the businesses.

In 1982, Mr. Jackson retired, happily and healthy. He and his wife enjoyed working in the church, community, and his half-acre garden. In 1994, his wife preceded him in death.

He was well known and respected throughout Columbia and the state of South Carolina. On June 1, 1996, Mr. Jackson was inducted into the South Carolina Black Hall of Fame, a project of the 100 Black Men of South Carolina and the United Black Fund of the Midlands. In November of 1996, the Starks Terrace Community Club recognized him for outstanding community service and having been a resident since 1950. In 1997 the Columbia Urban League presented him with their community service award for assistance he provided them in feeding the needy. The State of South Carolina House of Representatives and members of the Legislative Black Caucus honored him upon his death January 11, 1998, with a Proclamation on January 16, 1998. On October 31, 1998, Benedict College held a Tree Planting Ceremony in honor of him in front of the David H. Swinton Student Center.





May

2003

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1 2 3

Howard University in Washington, D.C., opened in 1867.

Elijah McCoy, inventor and holder of over fifty patents was born in 1844.

Sugar Ray Robinson, middleweight boxing champion was born in 1920.

4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Freedom Rides began in 1961. Plessy vs. Ferguson upheld "Separate But Equal" doctrine in 1896.

Gwendolyn Brooks became the first Black person awarded a Pulitzer Prize, for "Annie Allen," in 1950.

Civil Rights Act signed by President Eisenhower in 1960.

J.R. Winters patented the fire escape, 1878.

Rev. Henry McNeal Turner died in 1915.

Slaves in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina were freed, 1862.

P.B.S. Pinchback, first Black state governor, born, 1837.

Mother's Day

11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Dancer Martha Graham was born in 1854.

Robert Smalls seized Confederate warship in 1862.

Joe Louis was born in 1914.

In 1804 a slave known only as York accompanied Lewis and Clark on their expedition.

Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, founded at Indiana University, was incorporated in 1911.

Sammy Davis, Jr., died in 1990.

Brown vs. Board of Education made "Separate But Equal" in public schools unconstitutional in 1954.

18 19 20 21 22 23 24

Reggie Jackson, baseball player, was born in 1946.

Malcolm X was born in 1925.

Robert N. C. Nix was elected to United States Congress in 1958.

Lowell W. Perry was confirmed as chairman of the Equal Opportunity Commission (EEOC) in 1975.

Claude McKay, poet, died in 1948.

Bob Marley, reggae legend, dies in 1981.

Hal McRae was named manager of the Kansas City Royals in 1991. Patti LaBelle was born in 1944.

25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Madame C. J. Walker, entrepreneur, died in 1919. Miles Davis, jazz musician, born in 1926.

Althea Gibson won the French Open, becoming the first Black tennis player to win a major tennis title, 1956

Louis Gossett, Jr, actor, born in 1936.

Eliza Ann Gardner, underground railroad conductor, born, 1831.

Thomas Bradley was elected mayor of Los Angeles in 1973.

Countee Cullen, poet, was born in 1903.

NAACP held first conference (as the National Negro Committee), in 1909.

Senator Kay Patterson

The Honorable Kay Patterson was born in Darlington County January 11, 1931, the son of James and Leila Patterson, and was reared in Darlington and Sumter Counties by his grandmothers, Mrs. Meta B. Patterson and Mrs. Emma Joseph. He graduated from Lincoln High in Sumter, South Carolina, in 1949. Senator Patterson attended Claflin College 1949-1951. After he served in the U. S. Marine Corps from 1951 to 1953 as buck-sergeant, he completed requirements for the baccalaureate degree in Social Sciences at Allen University in 1956. He pursued additional education at Temple University and attended an NDEA Institute in Black History at Atlanta University in 1963. He received the Masters of Education Degree from South Carolina State College in 1971.

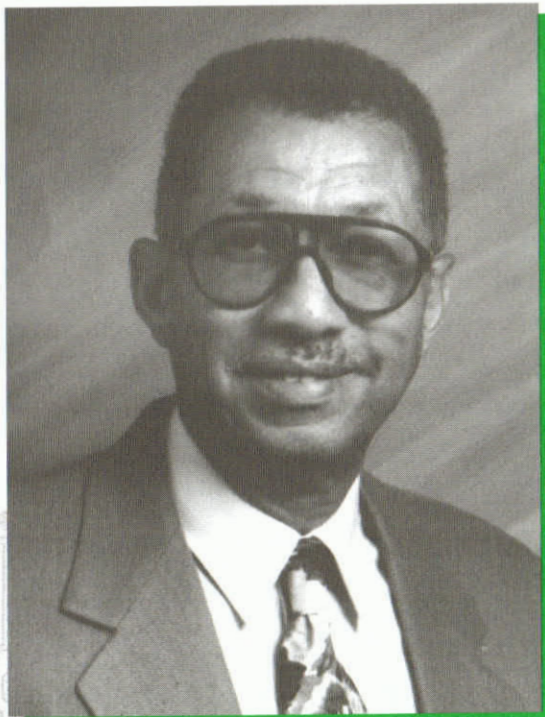
Senator Patterson taught for fourteen years at W. A. Perry Middle School, C. A. Johnson Preparatory Academy, and Benedict College, and served for 16 years as a *UniServ* Representative for the South Carolina Education Association, from which he retired in June 1986. He is a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church where he has served as Senior Warden of the Vestry, Secretary and Treasurer of the Vestry.

Senator Patterson is active in many civic and community organizations which include the North Columbia Civic Club and life membership in the NAACP. While a student at Claflin College (1949-1951), he joined the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity and Edisto Lodge No. 39 Prince-Hall Masons. Currently, he serves as a Commissioner on the Education Commission of the States, is a member of the State Reorganization Commission, and a former member of

the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB). In January 1983, he was elected by the S. C. House Education Committee to serve on the University of South Carolina Trustee Board, the first Black to serve on the Board since Reconstruction. Senator Patterson has been an outspoken legislator championing the cause of the poor and downtrodden. He served for 11 years in the S. C. House of Representatives (1974-1985) and was elected to the Senate in 1985. In 1990, he served as Chairman of the South Carolina Legislative Black Caucus.

As an outspoken and fiery speaker in his practice of politics, he has been a moving force in promoting and effectuating change in the state of South Carolina. He is a member of the S. C. Senate from Richland County District #19, serving on the following committees: Banking & Insurance, Corrections & Penology, Education, Finance, and Transportation. Senator Patterson also served as Commissioner for the South Carolina Department of Highways & Public Transportation. Senator Patterson currently serves as the Chairman, Richland County Legislative Delegation.

He is married to Jean James of Pinewood, South Carolina, has two children — Eric and Pamela, and a grandson Eric, Jr., and granddaughters, Ashley and Courtland.



June

2003

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

Sojourner Truth began anti-slavery activist career in 1843.

2

T. Thomas Fortune, journalist, died in 1928.

3

Wesley A. Brown became the first Black graduate of Annapolis Naval Academy in 1949.

4

Anna Bontemps, writer and educator, died in 1973.

Shavuot Begins at Sunset

5

In 1955, Martin Luther King Jr. was awarded his doctorate from Boston University.

6

Congress of Racial Equality founded in 1942.

7

Pulitzer Prize winning poet Gwendolyn Brooks was born in 1917.

8

Supreme Court banned segregation in Washington, D.C. restaurants in 1953.

9

Meta-Vaux Warick Fuller, sculptor, was born in 1877.

10

Hattie McDaniel, first Black person to win an Oscar (for Best Supporting Actress in "Gone With The Wind," 1940), was born in 1898.

11

Hazel Dorothy Scott, classical pianist and singer, was born in 1920.

12

Medgar Evers, civil rights activist, was assassinated, 1963.

13

Thurgood Marshall appointed to U.S. Supreme Court in 1967.

Flag Day

14

Harold D. West was named president of Meharry Medical College, 1952.

Father's Day

15

Errol Garner, singer and musician, was born in 1923.

16

Denmark Vesey led slave rebellion in South Carolina, 1822.

17

Thomas Ezekiel Miller, congressman, was born in 1849.

18

Nannie Burroughs founded National Training School for Women, 1909.

19

Tennessee University opens as Tennessee A&L State College in 1912.

20

Dr. Lloyd A. Hall, pioneer in food chemistry, was born in Illinois, 1894.

First Day of Summer

21

Arthur Ashe, tennis champion, led UCLA to NCAA tennis championship, 1965.

22

Joe Louis became youngest world heavy-weight boxing champion in 1937.

23

Track star Wilma Rudolph was born in 1909.

24

John R. Lynch became first African-American to preside over deliberations of a national political party in 1884.

25

Joe Louis defeated Primo Camera at Yankee Stadium in 1935.

26

James Weldon Johnson died in 1938.

27

Paul Laurence Dunbar, poet and novelist, was born, 1872.

28

Organization for Afro-American Unity founded in 1964.

29

James Van Der Zee, photographer, was born in Lenox, MA, in 1886.

30

Lena Horne, actress, vocalist and activist, born, 1917.

Brenda Pressley

Brenda Pressley, a native of Columbia, South Carolina, has performed in virtually every facet of the entertainment industry. The daughter of Arzelle C. Pressley and the late Bowen W. Pressley, she has credited her success to the unwavering support and guidance of her family, friends, and teachers. Thanks to this support system Brenda has never lost sight of her dreams.

An Eau Claire High School graduate, she became interested in a theatrical career while attending the University of South Carolina. Brenda participated in the university's production of *Purlie*, *Sweet Charity*, and *Hair*. Her summers were spent working in professional dinner theater and summer stock.

In 1979, Brenda moved to New York City, where she was cast in *And Still I Rise*, written and directed by Maya Angelou. By 1988, she was a recipient of the George London Grant which is awarded to accomplished performing artists.

Pressley has appeared on Broadway in the original company of *Dreamgirls*, directed by the theatrical legend Michael Bennett. She was also cast in the long running blockbuster *Cats* and *The Moony Shapiro Songbook*. Off-Broadway credits include productions of *Marvin's Room*, *Blues In The Night*, and *And The World Goes 'Round - The Songs of Kander and Ebb* for which she received a 1991 Outer Critics Circle Award. For the latter production, Brenda can be heard on the RCA Victor original cast recording.

In regional theaters, she starred in the world premiere of *The Old Settler* at the McCarter Theater and again at the Freedom Theater where her performance garnered the 2000 Barymore Award for Best Actress. Additional productions for Pressley include roles in *Jar The Floor* at Syracuse Stage, *Blues For An Alabama Sky* at The Old Globe Theater and Cincinnati Playhouse.

On television, Brenda co-starred with Oprah Winfrey in the ABC series *Brewster Place*. Other credits include parts in *Law & Order*, *Law & Order: Special Victims Unit*, *Headlines*, *New York Undercover*, *Educating Matt Waters*, *HBO Life Stories*, *Daddy's Girl*, *Here and Now*, *Ghostwriter*, *All My Children*, *Loving*, and *One Life To Live*. She has been featured in national and regional commercials.

Film credits, for Pressley, include scenes in *Cradle Will Rock*, written and directed by Tim Robbins; *Twisted*; and *It Could Happen To You*.





July

2003

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

2

3

Independence Day

4

5

Carl Lewis, athlete, born in 1961.

Civil Rights Act of 1964 signed.
Thurgood Marshall born in 1908.

First African-American baseball player in the
major leagues, Jackie Robinson, was
named to Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962.

Tuskegee Institute established in 1881.
Slavery abolished in New York in 1827.

Arthur Ashe, won the men's Wimbledon
singles championship in 1975.

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

Althea Gibson won Wimbledon in 1957.

Margaret Walker, writer, was born in 1915.

Venus Williams wins Wimbledon in 2000.

Francis L. Cardozo installed as South
Carolina's Secretary of State in 1868.

Mary McLeod Bethune, educator, was born
in 1875.

Civil rights activist W.E.B. Dubois, founded
the Niagara Movement in 1905.

Bill Cosby, entertainer, was born in 1937.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

Continental Congress excluded slavery from
Northwest Territory in 1787.

George Washington Carver National
Monument dedicated in Joplin MO, in 1951.

Pompey Lamb, noted spy, aids the
American Revolutionary War effort, 1779.

V. A. Johnson, first Black female to argue
before the US Supreme Court, born, 1882.

Billie Holiday, singer, died in 1959.

Lemuel Hayes, first Black Congregationalist
minister, born in 1753.

Patricia R. Harris named secretary of
health, education and welfare in 1979.

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

First U.S. Victory in Korea was won by
African-American troops in the 24th Infantry
Regiment, in 1950.

14th Amendment ratified in 1868.
National Association of Colored Women
was founded in 1896.

Abraham Lincoln read the first draft of
Emancipation Proclamation to the cabinet,
in 1861.

Louis Tompkins Wright, physician, was born
in 1924.

Mary Church Terrell, educator, died in 1954.

Garrett T. Morgan, inventor of the gas mask,
rescues six from gas-filled tunnel in
Cleveland, Ohio, in 1916.

Patrick Francis Healy, first African-American
awarded a Ph.D. in 1865.
President Truman banned discrimination in
the armed services in 1948.

27

28

29

30

31

Inventor A.P. Abourne was awarded patent
for refining coconut oil in 1880.

The 14th Amendment was adopted in 1868.

The first National Convention of Black
Women was held in Boston MA, in 1895.

Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. activist and politi-
cian, was elected congressman from
Harlem in 1945.

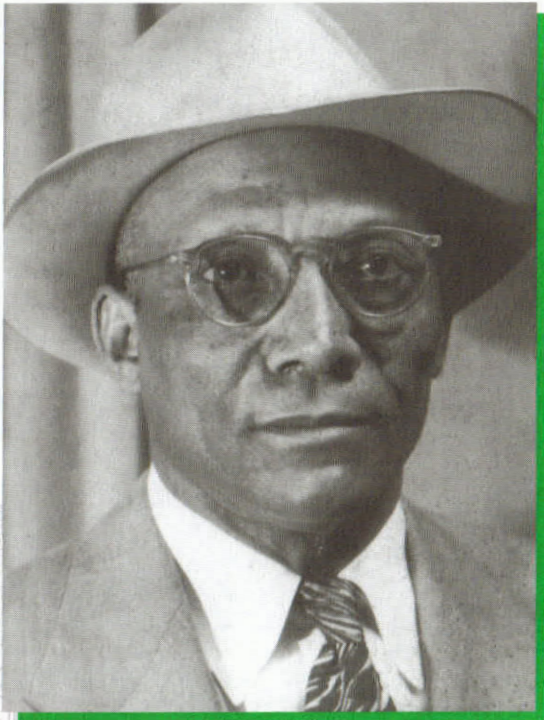
Whitney Young, an Executive Director of the
National Urban League, was born in 1921.

Hemphill P. Pride, D.D.S.

Hemphill P. Pride was one of seven children born to Debra Crawford and Sandy Pride. He attended the public schools of Rock Hill, South Carolina, the place of his birth. Later, he attended Harbison Junior College (Irmo, South Carolina), Johnson C. Smith University (Charlotte, North Carolina), and Meharry Medical College (Nashville, Tennessee).

While a medical student, Dr. Pride worked as a dining car porter on the Southern Railroad in order to pay for his education. After graduating from dental school, he opened his first office in Florence, South Carolina in 1929. His practice consisted of general dentistry. In 1930 he moved to Columbia where he was employed by the then-segregated Richland County public school system. While with that school system, he implemented the first dental health program for "Negro" students in the South. As part of this program, Dr. Pride traveled throughout the county with portable dental equipment and provided dental care to the students. Many of these students had never received any type of dental care or instruction in dental hygiene.

In 1933, Dr. Pride opened his second private practice and married Maud D. Pendergrass of Sumter, South Carolina, a devoted wife of more than thirty years. To this marriage were born three sons, Hemphill P. Pride, II of Columbia, Norman S. Pride (deceased), and a third son who died shortly after birth in 1944. Dr. Pride did not stray away from public service. During this period, he devoted much of his time to providing dental care to the John G. Richards Reformatory School for Negro Boys, South Carolina State Hospital as well as African-American inmates detained at the city and county detention facilities.



He was a pioneer in developing the African-American business community in Columbia. Dr. Pride founded and owned Capital City Real Estate and Insurance Company, one of the first insurance companies in Columbia to be owned by an African-American. In 1937 he became one of the first African-Americans to sponsor amateur boxing at the Township Auditorium in Columbia. He was also involved with other business endeavors.

He was a member of many civic organizations including the Congaree Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association for more than thirty years and the National Dental Association. In addition, Dr. Pride was a very active member of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity. He was a second generation member of the Presbyterian Church and attended Ladson Presbyterian Church in Columbia for more than thirty years. Ladson is one of the oldest African-American Presbyterian churches in South Carolina and Dr. Pride served as Deacon and Trustee for many years.

Dr. Pride is to be applauded for his innovative efforts to provide the indigent with dental care as a first. His generosity and commitment to community needs serve as a beacon to other health practitioners.

Dr. Pride passed away October 15, 1966, at the age of 65.

August

2003

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1 2

Whitney Young named executive director of National Urban League in 1961.
Benjamin E. Mays born in 1895.

James Baldwin, writer, was born in 1924.

3 4 5 6 7 8 9

The Congress of African Peoples convention was held in Atlanta in 1970.

"Long" John Woodruff won an Olympic gold medal in the 800-meter run in 1936.

Edwin Moses and Evelyn Ashford won gold medals in Olympic track & field in 1984.

Voting Rights Act signed by President Johnson in 1965.

Ralph J. Bunche, diplomat and first African-American winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, was born in 1904.

Matthew A. Henson, explorer and first to reach the North Pole, was born in 1865.

Jesse Owens won four Olympic gold medals in 1936.

10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Clarence C. White, composer and violinist, died, 1880.

Thaddeus Stevens, abolitionist, died in 1868.

Frederick Douglass' home in Washington D.C. was declared a national shrine, 1922.

Baltimore Afro-American Newspaper was founded in 1892.

Ernest Everett Just, scientist, born in 1883.

Assumption
Liberia established by freed American slaves, 1824.

Louis Lomax, author, was born in 1922.

17 18 19 20 21 22 23

Marcus Garvey born in 1887.

The first African-American admitted to the University of Mississippi, James Meredith, graduated in 1963.

Benjamin Banneker published his first Almanac in 1791.

Richard Allen chaired the first National Negro Convention in Philadelphia in 1830.

William "Count" Basie, jazz pianist and musician, was born in 1904.

John Lee Hooker, blues singer and guitarist, was born, 1917.

National Negro Business League founded in 1900.

24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Edith Sampson was appointed first African-American delegate to the United Nations by Harry S. Truman, in 1950.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters organized in 1925.

William Dawson elected Black Democratic Party vice presidential candidate, 1943.

W.E.B. DuBois died in 1963.

March on Washington in 1963.

Charlie "Bird" Parker, jazz musician, was born in Kansas City in 1920.

Lt. Col. Guion S. Bluford, Jr. became the first African-American astronaut in space in 1983.

31

Eldridge Cleaver was born in 1935.

Johnny Michael Sanders

Johnny Michael Sanders was born March 21, 1953, in Columbia, South Carolina, to Nezzie and the late Jimmy Sanders. His mother still resides in Columbia and he has six brothers and two sisters. He attended Friendship Baptist and Bethlehem Baptist Church in Columbia as a child. Sanders attended Lyon Street Elementary and W. A. Perry Junior High. He graduated from C. A. Johnson Preparatory Academy and received an Associate degree in Applied Science in Instrumentation from San Jacinto College. Currently, he is a senior at University of Houston in Texas.

Sanders is a Vietnam veteran. During his eight-year career in the military, Sanders was assigned to United States Navy Air Training Command Squadrons. In that assignment, he served as an Aviation Ordnance man with the Jet Transitional Training Unit (JTTU) and supported returning American POW's to jet flight status as pilots. Prior to leaving the Navy, he served with the Navy Attack Squadron as an Ordnanceman on board the USS John F. Kennedy.

Sanders joined Hamilton Sundstrand Company and worked for more than twenty-two years with the Extravehicular Mobility Unit (EMU) Group at NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston, Texas. As a member of the Engineering Directorate Crew Therman System Division (CTSD), he was assigned as Project Engineer for preparation of the EMU for space flights. In that role he supported all astronaut training and conducted final fitchecks of the EMU for the Space Shuttle STS-1 astronauts prior to the first space shuttle flight. In addition, he was Lead Technician of the EMU Laboratory. During his tenure

with the Johnson Space Center, Sanders received numerous awards for support in the Space Suit Development Lab. His most cherished awards include the Astronaut Personal Achievement Award (Silver Snoopy) 1983 STS-6 and the NASA Johnson Space Center Science Advisor 2000 and 2001.

Sanders is active in the Galveston, Texas, community. He is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion Post 614 (Judge Adjutant), and the Jerusalem Baptist Church. In addition, he conducts presentations about the Challenger Learning Center. Schools, churches, retirement homes, state museums, and other groups in South Carolina and Texas frequently request return visits from him. He has been married to Barbara Bornes Sanders for twenty-six years. They have one son, James, who is a senior in college.



September

2003

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

Labor Day

1

2

3

4

5

6

General Daniel "Chappie" James, Jr. named Commander-in-Chief of North American Air Defense Command in 1975.

Frank Robinson, professional baseball player, named MVP of the American League, 1966.

Charles Houston, NAACP leader, was born in 1895.

Louis Latimer, inventor and engineer, was born in 1848.

George Washington Murray was elected to Congress from South Carolina in 1895.

The National Black Convention met in Cleveland in 1848.

Grandparents Day

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

Integration began in Washington, D.C., and Baltimore, M.D., public schools in 1954.

Althea Gibson became the first African-American athlete to win a U.S. national tennis championship in 1957.

Carter G. Woodson founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1915.

Mordecai Johnson, first Black president of Howard University, died in 1976.

"Duke" Ellington won Spingarn Medal for his musical achievements in 1959.

Jackie Robinson, first Black baseball player in the major leagues, was named National League Rookie of the Year, 1947.

Alain L. Locke, philosopher and first Black Rhodes Scholar, was born in 1886.

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

U.S. Cabinet member, Constance Baker Motley was born in 1921.

Dr. Mae Jemison first African-American female astronaut in space in 1992.

Claude A. Barnett, founder of the Associated Negro Press, was born in 1889.

United States Constitution signed in 1787.

Booker T. Washington delivered "Atlanta Compromise" address in 1895.

Atlanta University was founded in 1865.

First episode of "The Cosby Show" aired in 1984.

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

F.W. Leslie, inventor, patented the envelope seal in 1891.

Ralph Bunch awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1950.

John Coltrane, innovative and famed jazz musician, was born in 1926.

Nine African-American students integrated Little Rock high school in 1957.

Barbara W. Hancock became the first African-American woman named a White House fellow, 1974.

Bessie Smith, blues singer, died in 1937.

"Memphis Blues" published in 1912.

28

29

30

"Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World" published in 1929.

Hugh Mulzac, first African-American captain of a U.S. merchant ship, launched with the "Booker T. Washington" in 1942.

Johnny Mathis, singer, was born in 1935.

The Reverend Julius L. Scipio

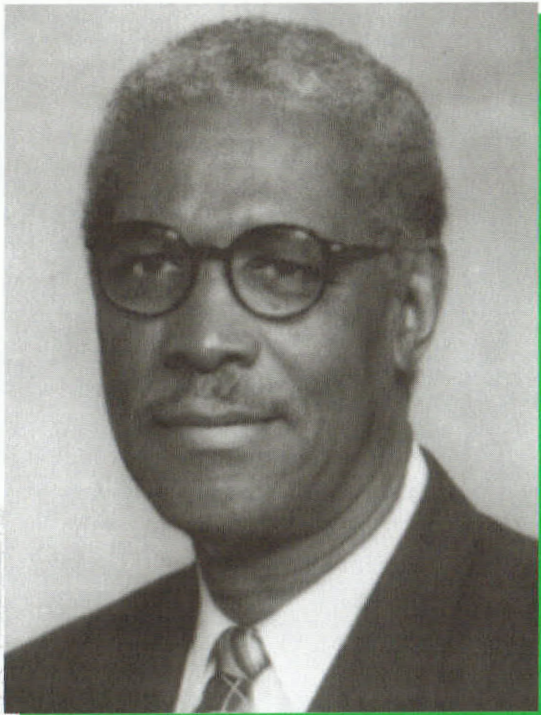
Very early in life, Reverend Scipio adopted the motto of GMC Trucks, "Do One Thing and Do It Well." He has spent his entire adult life as a minister of the gospel. He was born on a farm in Darlington, South Carolina. He was the fifth of ten children born to Isaiah and Margaret Scipio. Julius received his early education in the local schools and furthered his education at Claflin College in Orangeburg, South Carolina, and at Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, Georgia, where he earned the Master of Divinity degree. His pastoral appointments include Bennettsville and Pickens, South Carolina; Fort Lauderdale and Pompano Beach, Florida; St. Louis, Missouri; Detroit, Michigan; Spartanburg and Columbia, South Carolina; and Memphis, Tennessee. In addition, he has found time to work with the migrant ministry of the United Methodist Church, traveling with migrant farm workers from Florida to South County, Rhode Island.

During a career that has spanned fifty years, Rev. Scipio has touched countless lives through the pastoral ministry, evangelism, community outreach and a deep concern for the men and women in every community in which he has lived. He has worked with community-based organizations from the Boy's and Girl's Clubs and other youth groups to senior citizen centers and programs, and is a fixture in the local churches, schools, colleges, and universities, where his unique blend of homespun humor and timeless wisdom has kept him in constant demand as a speaker.

Upon what began as his retirement from the pastoral ministry in 1994, Rev. Scipio returned to a community filled with young men and women who were in dire need of direction and guidance, but in even greater need of love and attention. Seeing the need to provide the local criminal justice system with an alternative to incarceration for so many youths who had just lost direction and were not yet "menaces to society," he founded a grass roots organization called the *Elephant Men*. The basic premise of the organization is that concerned citizens must do for the youth in their communities what elephants do for young elephants, surrounding them with a circle of protection to shield them from life's dangers. Rev. Scipio believes that because of busy schedules and other pressures on time and attention for most of us, our young adults had been left out of the circle much too long.

His work with the Elephant Men was recognized when he was nominated for and awarded local and national Jefferson Awards from the Institute for Public Service and the Order of the Palmetto, the highest honor bestowed by the Governor of the state of South Carolina to private citizens of the state. Rev. Julius Scipio is a living example of what can be done with very little, in terms of material resources, but with a limitless faith in, boundless energy and innate unwillingness to see wrong and not give of his all to make it right.

Rev. Scipio has been married to Amanda Malinda (McDonald) Scipio for forty-eight years and is the proud father of five.





October

2003

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

2

3

4

Colin Powell was appointed first African-American chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, 1989.

Thurgood Marshall was sworn in, becoming the first African-American Supreme Court Justice, in 1967.

Nat King Cole was the first black performer to host his own tv show in 1956.

National Black convention met in Syracuse, New York, in 1864.

Yom Kippur begins at Sunset

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

Congresswoman Yvonne Burke was born in 1932.

Fisk Jubilee Singers began national tour in 1871.

Toni Morrison became first African-American to win Nobel Prize in literature.

Jesse Jackson born in 1941.

O.B. Clare patented the rail trestle in 1888.

Singer Ben Vereen was born in 1946.

A. Miles patented the elevator in 1887.

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

Columbus Day

Richard ("Dick") Gregory was born in 1932.

Arna W. Bontemps, noted poet, was born in 1902.

Martin Luther King, Jr. awarded Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

Clarence Thomas confirmed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1992.

John Brown led attack on Harper's Ferry in 1859.

Capital Savings Bank opened in Washington, D.C., in 1888.

Terry McMillan was born in 1951.

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

The U.S. Navy was opened to African-American women in 1944.

John Merrick organized North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1898.

"Dizzy" Gillespie was born in Cheraw, SC, in 1917.

Clarence S. Green became the first African-American certified in neurological surgery.

The NAACP petitioned the United Nations about racial injustices in 1947.

Jackie Robinson died in 1972.

Benjamin O. Davis became the first African-American general in U.S. Army in 1940.

Daylight Savings Time Ends

26

27

28

29

30

31

Halloween

Inventor T. Marshall patented the fire extinguisher in 1872.

D. B. Downing, inventor, patented his street letter box in 1891.

Founder of The Underground Railroad, Levi Coffin, was born in 1798.

The Supreme Court ordered end to segregation in schools "at once" in 1959.

Richard Arrington was elected the first Black mayor of Birmingham, Alabama, in 1979.

Ethel Waters, actor and singer, was born in 1900.

Marva Smalls

Marva Smalls is Executive Vice President, Public Affairs and Chief of Staff of Nickelodeon, the #1 kids' entertainment brand, TV Land, the highest rated cable network to launch within the past five years, and TNN, which has been newly repositioned as The National Network.

In her Public Affairs role, Smalls oversees Nickelodeon's pro-social and corporate responsibility initiatives and the company's relationships with child advocates, government officials, educators, and nonprofit organizations. She also spearheads *The Big Help*, Nickelodeon's award-winning national campaign that in eight years has encouraged and empowered kids to pledge more than 100 million hours of volunteer service to their communities.

As Chief of Staff, Smalls is the chief administrative officer for all three networks and their ancillary businesses, coordinating and directing financial resources, personnel, and facilities for their New York, Los Angeles, Orlando, and international offices. Smalls also manages and oversees meetings of the company's Executive Team, a strategic planning group comprising the senior executives in charge of each network and line of business.

Honored with the prestigious George C. Peabody and Golden CableAce awards, *The Big Help's* grassroots efforts have given more than 40 million kids the tools and motivation to connect to their communities and make a difference in their world. The campaign has been recognized for its achievements by both the Clinton and Bush administrations and has garnered the support of the top names in the entertainment industry, from Mariah Carey and Whoopi Goldberg to Britney Spears. Under Smalls, *The Big Help* has become universally recognized among kids in the U.S. and continues to grow in Nickelodeon's international markets.



Smalls serves on several boards that are active in causes that improve the quality of life for children including the National Democratic Institute; Brookgreen Gardens, the largest permanent outdoor exhibition of American sculpture in the world based in South Carolina; Northside Center for Child Development in New York City; and Big Brothers - Big Sisters of America. In addition, she was elected to serve on the board of the National Bank of South Carolina and the South Carolina Educational Television Endowment Commission. She was also named to the University of South Carolina's Education Foundation and National Alumni Council and serves on the board of Noggin, a joint-venture educational channel between Nickelodeon and the Sesame Workshop. In addition, Smalls is an active member of the Executive Leadership Council, an organization representing the top African-Americans in corporate America.

Prior to joining Nickelodeon in 1993, Smalls' career in the public sector included serving first as staff director of South Carolina's Private Industry Council for Governor Richard Riley and later as Chief of Staff for Congressman Robin Tallon for 10 years. She has a long history of political activism and public service in South Carolina, and across the United States having served in a variety of positions in government on the state and national level and the NAACP.

Smalls has a Master's Degree in Public Administration and a Bachelor's Degree from the University of South Carolina. She is also a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority and Trinity Baptist Church in Florence, South Carolina.



November

2003

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

All Saints' Day

1

First issue of "Ebony" published in 1945.
First issue of "Crisis" published in 1910.

2

President Ronald Reagan signed law designating the third Monday in January Martin Luther King, Jr., Day in 1983.

3

South Carolina State College was established in 1896.

Election Day

4

T. Elkins patented the refrigerating apparatus in 1879.

5

Walter E. Washington elected Mayor of Washington, D.C., in 1974.

6

Absalom Jones, minister, born in 1746.

7

David Dinkins elected first black Mayor of New York City in 1989.

8

Edward W. Brooke was elected first Black U.S. senator (R-Mass) in eighty five years, in 1966.

9

Benjamin Banneker, surveyor, born in 1731.

10

Andrew Hatcher was named associate press secretary to President JFK, becoming the first Black press secretary, in 1960.

Veterans Day

11

Nat Turner, leader of a Virginia slave revolt, was hanged in 1831.

12

In 1775 General Washington issued an order, later rescinded, which forbade recruiting officers to enlist Blacks.

13

Dwight Gooden won the Cy Young Award in 1985.

14

Booker T. Washington died in 1915.

15

In 1979, the Nobel Prize in economics was awarded to Professor Arthur Lewis of Princeton.

16

"Father of the Blues," W.C. Handy, was born in Florence, AL, in 1873.

17

Omega Psi Phi, fraternity, was founded on the campus of Howard University, 1911.

18

Abolitionist and orator, Sojourner Truth was born in 1787.

19

Roy Campanella was named most valuable player of the National Baseball League for the second time, 1953.

20

Garrett T Morgan patented the traffic signal in 1923.

21

Shaw University was founded in 1865.

22

Alruthus A. Taylor, teacher and historian, was born in 1893.

23

J.L. Love put patents on the pencil sharpener in 1897.

24

Scott Joplin, composer, born in 1868.

25

Luther "Bill" Robinson, dancer, died in 1949.

26

Sojourner Truth, evangelist, died in 1883.

27

Richard Wright, author, died in 1960.

Thanksgiving Day

28

Ernie Davis became the first African-American to win the Heisman Trophy in 1961.

29

Congressman, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., was born in 1908.

30

Congresswoman, Shirley Chisholm was born in 1924.

The Honorable **Lucille Simmons Whipper**

Lucille Simmons Whipper credits her education at historically black institutions for instilling in her the will to make a difference wherever she found herself. In 1944 she was a student activist at her high school, Avery Institute. Her graduating class sought to desegregate the College of Charleston. And later, while a student at Talladega College (AL), she became involved in a movement to integrate college student organizations throughout the state. Mrs. Whipper continued her graduate education in political science at the University of Chicago and later earned a certificate in Guidance and Counseling at South Carolina State University.

In the late sixties Mrs. Whipper and others organized *Operation Catch-Up*, a tutorial program for high school students. She served as director of this countywide program placing many high school graduates in colleges and universities throughout the country. The College of Charleston's *Operation Catch-Up* was a forerunner of the Upward Bound programs found today on college campuses.

Accepting an appointment to serve as Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Human Relations at the College of Charleston in 1972, she became the first African-American administrator and developed the College's first affirmative action plan. While at the College, she recruited faculty, community members, and alumni of Avery Institute (founded in 1865) to organize the Avery Institute of Afro-American History and Culture. With the support of members of the Charleston County Delegation and the President of the College, the Avery Research Center at the College of Charleston was established. It is nationally recognized for its archival collections on African-American history.



Having served as vice chairman of the Democratic Party Convention in 1972 and later elected to the Charleston District Twenty School Board, Mrs. Whipper's community activities led to more serious political involvement. In 1985 she became the first African-American female to serve as an elected state official from the Tri-County area. Mrs. Whipper served with distinction as a member of numerous committees and was appointed to many commissions on the local and state level serving for years on the State Human Affairs Commission. She cosponsored legislation dealing with medical, family, educational, health, and social issues in addition to sponsoring two important pieces of legislation — one making marital rape a crime and the other requiring the monitoring of state agencies in reaching their hiring goals for minorities and females.

As the wife of a distinguished pastor and religious leader, the late Rev. Dr. Benjamin J. Whipper, Sr., she was involved in various aspects of church life. Presently, she serves her denomination as faculty member of the National Congress of Christian Education, and First Vice President of the Woman's Educational and Missionary Convention of South Carolina. She is a former member of the Morris College Board of Trustees.

Mrs. Whipper is the recipient of numerous awards including Honorary Doctorates of Humane Letters from Morris College, (1989), and the University of Charleston (1992); Legislator of the Year 1992, Mental Health and Human Services; SC Legislator for 1992, SC Chapter of National Association of Social Workers. She was inducted into the SC Black Hall of Fame in 1995 and awarded the order of the Palmetto in 1996.



December

2003

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

1

2

3

4

5

6

Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a public bus in 1955.

Historian Charles Wesley was born in 1891.

First issue of "North Star" newspaper published in 1847.

American Anti-Slavery Society organized in 1833.

Mary McLeod Bethune, educator, founded National Council of Negro Women, 1935.

In 1971 Lewis Franklin Powell was confirmed as Supreme Court justice.

Lester Granger was named executive director of the National Urban League in 1941.

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

Entertainer, Sammy Davis, Jr., was born, in 1925.

Entertainer, Red Foxx was born in 1925.

Ralph J. Bunche becomes the first Black person awarded a Nobel Peace Prize, 1950.

P.B.S. Pinchback became the first African-American governor of an American state, Louisiana, in 1872.

Joseph H. Rainey (S.C.) first African-American elected to Congress in 1870.

First Black women complete officer training for the WAVES, 1944.

Congressman, John Langston was born, in 1829

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

Hanukkah begins at Sunset

Maggie Lena Walker, banker, died in 1934.

Andrew Young of Georgia named ambassador and chief delegate to the United Nations in 1976.

Noble Sissle, lyricist and bandleader, died in 1975.

PUSH founded in 1971.
13th Amendment ratified in 1865.

Carter G. Woodson, historian, born in 1875.

South Carolina seceded from the Union in 1860.

Motown Records established in 1959 by Berry Gordy, Jr.

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

First Day of Winter

Christmas Day

Kwanzaa Begins

Historian and author of "Destruction of Black Civilization," Dr. Chancellor Williams was born in 1898.

Alice H. Parker patented the gas heating furnace in 1919.

Irwin C. Mollison, first African-American judge of the Customs Court was born in 1898.

In 1971 Rev. Jesse Jackson organized Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity).

In 1924 DeFord Bailey, Sr., became the first African-American to perform on the Grand Ole Opry.

Pioneer of blood plasma research, Dr. Charles Richard Drew, established a pioneer blood bank in New York City, 1941.

Earl "Fatha" Hines, famed jazz musician and father of modern jazz piano, was born in 1905.

28

29

30

31

New Year's Eve

Thomas Bradley was born in 1917.

Blues composer and singer Bo Diddley was born in 1928.

Odetta Felious Gordon, the folk singer and activist known as "Odetta" was born in 1930.

Following are some books which contain more information about individuals featured in South Carolina African-American History and information about individuals featured in the Calendar series:

Abraham, Henry J. and Perry, Barbara A., *Freedom and the Court - Civil Rights and Liberties in the United States* (1994).

Asante, Medef K., *150 Greatest African Americans* (2002).

Bascom, Lionel, *A Renaissance in Harlem: Lost Voices of an American Community* (1999).

Bolden, Tonya, *And Not Afraid To Dare: The Stories of Ten African Women* (1998).

Caesar, Shirley, *The Lady, The Melody, and the Word: An Autobiography* (1998).

Carson, Clayborne, editor, *The Autobiography of Martin Luther King, Jr.* (1998).

Cerani, Charles A., *Benjamin Banneker: Surveyor, Astronomer, Patriot* (2002).

Dance, Daryl Cumser, Ed., *From My People: 400 Years of African American Folklore* (2002).

Davis, Benjamin O., *Benjamin O. Davis - An Autobiography* (1991).

Davis, Michael D. & Clark, Hunter R., *Thurgood Marshall - War at the Bar, Rebel at the Bench* (1991).

Dickerson, Dennis C., *Militant Mediator: Whitney Young, Jr.* (1998).

Dorinson, Joseph and Warmund, Joram., editors, *Jackie Robinson: Race Sport and the American Dream* (1998).

Due, Tananarive, *The Black Rose - The Life of Madame C. J. Walker, America's First Black Female Millionaire* (1998).

Earley, Charity Edna Adams, *One Woman's Army - A Black Officer Remembers the War* (1989).

Ellison, Ralph, *Juneteenth* (1999).

Epstein, David Mark, *Nat King Cole* (1999).

Estell, Kenneth, *African American - Portrait of a People* (1994).

Feelings, Tom, *Soul Looks Back in Wonder* (1994).

Feelings, Tom, *The Middle Passage* (1996).

Franklin, John Hope and Schweninger, Loren, *Runaway Slaves: Rebels on the Plantation* (1999).

Gardner, Michael R., *Harry Truman and Civil Rights: Moral Courage* (2002).

Grant, Joanne, *Ella Baker: Freedom Bound* (1998).

Jackson, Sandra D., *I'll Take You There - The Story of Black Photographers* (2000).

Kener, Alan, *Marian Anderson: A Singer's Journey* (2000).

Marable, Manning, *Black Leadership in the 20th Century* (1998).

Marsh, Charles, *God's Long Summer - The Story of Faith and Civil Rights* (2000).

Mays, Benjamin E., *Born to Rebel* (1987).

McFadden, Grace Jordan, *The Oral Recollections of Black South Carolinians Videotape Series*, University of South Carolina: Instructional Services Center.

Nesbett, Peter T. and DuBois, Michelle, Eds., *Over the Line: The Art and Life of Jacob Lawrence* (2002).

New York Public Library - The Schomburg Center, *African American Desk Reference* (2002).

Painter, Nell Irvin, *Southern History: Across the Color Line* (2001).

Perry, Mark, *Lift Up Thy Voice: The Grimke Family's Journey from Slaveholders to Civil Rights Leaders* (2002).

Robertson, David, *Denmark Vesey - The Buried History of America's Slave Rebellion and the Man Who Started It* (1999).

Rogers, Mary Beth, *Barbara Jordan - An American Hero* (1998).

Shipton, Dj Alyn, *The Life of Dizzy Gillespie* (1999).

Smith, Catherine Parsons, *William Grant Still* (1999).

Tracey, Steven C., *Langston Hughes and the Blues* (2001).

Young, Tommy Scott, *Tommy Scott Young Spins Magic Tales* (1985).

Partnered by:

